END OF THE SEALS

The Practical Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration.

MR. STANLEY BROWN'S LECTURE

Suffering and Death of the Northern Herds.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES

The weekly meeting of the National Geographic Society was held at the audience room of the Cosmos Club last night, the session being occupied by an address by Mr. J. Stanley Brown, upon "The Practical Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration." Mr. Cardiner Hubbard, in introducing the speaker, referred to his having spent three seasons upon the Pribilof or Seal Islandsthe last one being the season just closedthat he had assisted in the preparation of the material used before the Paris tribunal, before which body he appeared as the expert of the United States, and that probably no one was better qualified today to discuss these matters.

Mr. Stanley Brown began by saying that a friend had asked him what justification there was for presenting such a subject as the practical results of the Bering sea arbitration before a society which has to do with geographic matters and he had replied that this was simple enough, for the seals were agents of topographic change; that seals, and sea lions also, fill their stomachs with rocks (the sailors say for ballast), and that if the arbitration should result in millions of them dying there in the future, as they had done in the past, it was self-evident that further contributions in the form of large quantities of bowlders and pebbles would be made to our public domain by these modifiers of geography.

Matter of History.

Continuing, Mr. Stanley Brown said: "Until recently all opinions offered to the public as to the value of the regulations formulated by the Paris tribunal for the preservation of the fur seals were necessarily speculative in character and hence more or less unfair to the tribunal, but now by reason of the data obtained during the last sealing season it was possible to determine with close approximation to exactness the usefulness of the conclusions reached by that body. Everything connected with the fur seal arbitration, for it was naught else, is now a matter of history and not of sentiment, and by the strength or weakness of its achievements it must be judged frankly, without bias,

justly.
"In order to intelligently understand the practical results of the arbitration we must know something of the creature with which it had to do, and also the terms and limitations of the task assigned the tri-

The speaker gave a brief but vivid picture of seal life in all its phases, and even in this concise resume showed how strong was the contrast between the effects of killing on land, where selection can be and is exercised, and the effects of killing at is exercised, and the effects of killing at sea, where no discrimination is possible. In the former only the young, immature males were taken, and the females protected by law from death or disturbance, while in the latter pups less than a year old, the young males of all ages, the old bulls and the mothers faithfully bearing through thousands of miles of sea the through thousands of miles of sea the burden which the laws of nature laid upon the arbitration, treaty assigned the representatives of the two nations the tasks they were to perform and indicated the limits within which they would be permitted to work. He said:

England's Avowals. "From the time of the first diplomatic protest against seizures in 1886 to the last utterance of her attorneys at Paris in 1893 Great Britain insisted that it was her earnest desire to preserve this useful creature. Expressions of this desire run as a cool and refreshing rivulet through the entire diplomatic correspondence, and it fell as soothing, reassuring music from the lips of every one of her advocates before the tribunal, and these desires on the part of England were doubtless genuine, for don is the sealskin market of the world, and thousands of its citizens derive great pecuniary advantage from that fact; but Canada saw to it that every actual effort accompanying those endlessly repeated protestations should be directed toward pre-serving the seals—for the pelagic sealers. But, despite the demands for preservation, it seemed as though the fetich of indirection had hoodooed this question of the fate of this animal at every stage of its consideration, when once the United States swerved from that direct and effective

method of protection—the seizure of seal-ing schooners." Our Representatives.

Before taking up the question of the "findings" of the tribunal the speaker begged to make a slight digression. He said: "It is customary to see in the public press and to hear from the mouths of individuals condemnation of our representatives and of their conduct of the case. It is well known that the United States was worsted in the contest, and the impression has been widely disseminated, probably unintentionally, that the disaster was due to imper-fect mastery of the case, and faulty presentation on the part of those to whom it was intrusted. The object of my digression is to recite in a few paragraphs the history of our case and to obtrude my views of the merits of its preparation and

torneys arose, President Harrison, as was becoming in a statesman, did not permit himself to be swayed by any considera-tions of partisanship. It is of no moment, but of interest, to know that of those se-lected, four were democrats and three republicans. Party feeling was thus, and very properly, eliminated from the case. "Mr. Phelps, President Cleveland's minister to England, was the first lawyer chosen. To Mr. John W. Foster, who later became the representative of the United States before the tribunal, was intrusted the stupendous task of preparing the case and counter case of the United States. To the execution of this trust he brought not only his unexcelled knowledge of diplomatic matters and of international law, but his wonderful powers of keen insight and forecast, his great capacity for the analysis of facts, and, best of all, his per-

sistent industry.
"The period between January, 1892, until the 4th of March, 1893, was one of incessant activity. Under his immediate guidance scores of helpers of all kinds were busy in many fields of research, near and Investigations as to facts of aquatic seal life must be carried on in Bering sea. The systematic and thorough manner which that was done was shown by the map upon which the results were plotted—

i: looked like a spider web.
"An expedition must be made Guadaloupe Islands—a former seal resort. Months must be devoted to the study of modern seal life upon the Commander and Pribilof groups of islands. Trained agents must be sent along the entire Pacific coast and in many other directions to gather data. All published and manuscript matter upon seal life must be critically examined and elaborate translations made of all Rus-sian documents bearing on the subject. A codification must be prepared of all laws, international and otherwise, affecting the issue at stake. The history of the career and destruction of the thirty-one resorts and data obtained concerning the remnant as the fur dealers of America and the old world had to offer concerning the practical phases of the business. Great volumes must be printed and endless details attended to, and above all, everything had to be accomplished within a specified time none long. The directing force in this turmoil of human endeavor was Mr. Foster, and through it all there was among the workers an esprit de corps which never for a moment wavered. I can give you a con-crete illustration of the exhaustive methods employed and the magnitude of the saying he would like to read such material as I had bearing upon the question. After I had given him twenty-five octave vol-

he did not care for the mass of pamphlets, brochures and reams of manuscript notes which I still had to offer him. "Looking back upon it I do not hesitate to say that both in their preparation and

to say that both in their preparation and in their presentation the case, countercase and arguments on behalf of the United States could not be greatly improved upon, and all Americans may be justly proud, not only of the conduct of our representatives before the tribunal, but also of those distinguished gentlemen, Mr. Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, the major transfer two who made two of its members. These two arbitrators, with a knowledge of the case unsurpassed by any of their associates and actuated at all times by the highest sentiments of justice and patriotism, sought intelligently, persistently and in every way which they properly could to protect the interests of their country. "While the tribunal was composed of seven members the critics of the findings should bear in mind that the final decisions rested solely with the three neutral arbitrators from Italy, France and Sweden, and further, that the treaty spe-cifically defined the subject matter to be considered and the method of procedure. It is manifestly unfair to confuse advocates with juries, and to lay upon shoulders of the former the burden of the shortcomings of the latter. In so far as the fur seal arbitration was a failure it was not one of presentation, but interpre-

Tribunal's Findings. In discussing in detail the "findings" of

the tribunal, the speaker called attention to the fact that every episode of seal life and every danger which threatened it had been brought to the attention of the arbitrators, not only in the case and counter case, but in carefully compiled brochures, which could be quickly read and easily mastered, and that all this was reinforced by oral argument. They were shown that any pelagic sealing is injurious—the magnitude of the injury being proportionate to the size of the catches; that in quest of food the seals, and especially the mothers, went 200 miles or more from the island, so that spears in the hands of Indian hunters were as deadly as shotguns, for being noiseless the hunters get all in sight. In spite of this it was decided that the seals could be preserved by continuing pelagic sealing (by sailing vessels only) in the North Pacific up to the 1st day of May; by permitting its resumption in Bering sea, sixty miles off the Pribiloff Islands, after the 1st day of August, and by authorizing the use of shotguns in the North Pacific and spears in Bering sea. "In short," he said, "instead of affirming a property right on the part of the United States, thus com-pletely realizing the object of its creation, and at the same time enunciating a prin-ciple which would have been of value to all nations for all time in the preservation of great groups of creatures useful to man, this high tribunal preferred voluntarily to limit its powers to the adjusting of two conflicting methods of taking seals. Any attempt to adjust pelagic sealing, to the continuation of the life of the seal herd, is as futile as to attempt to make two bodies "Experience has shown that the only efficiency which these regulations possess is the three months' enforced idleness. Even this is practically valueless, unless we can secure the extension of the regulawe can secure the extension of the regula-tions to Japanese and Russian waters. At the present time the pelagic sealer em-ploys the closed time very profitably on the Asiatic coast, and following the herd northward is in close proximity to Bering sea at the time when he is again permitted to engage in hunting there, namely, August 1."

Some Figures.

The attention of the audience was invited to a schedule upon the wall whereon was shown the pelagic catches from 1884 to 1894. In the former year the catch from all sources was about 17,000, while in the latter it was 142,000. In the face of the regulations not less than 65,000 skins were taken from the Alaskan herd, 31,000 of which were secured in Bering sea. More skins are now taken at sea from the parent stock of both the Commander and Pribliof herds than formerly were taken on land from the natural increase, with the result that the yield on the Commander Island them—all alike fell before the weapons of their destroyers. He next rapidly sketched the causes which led to the arbitration. "The United States is the speaker said: in the position of the owner of a vested irrigation privilege, upon which there has been trespassing, under the pretense of right, and who, having consented to arbitration, rather than forceful ejection, has not only lost the bulk of the water in his ditch, but is in a fair way to lose all and to be compelled to pay as well for the water which the trespasser did not take. Not only are our valuable rookeries prostrate by reason of the killing of seals at sea, but existing law forbids the killing of females on land, while existing regulations legalize such killing at sea, and thus the pelagic In addition to this Congress is now asked to pay nearly haif a million dollars for the which the pelagic hunters were prevented from killing during 1886-87 and

Prospective Damages.

"Far be it from me to criticise a public officer, for extended observations have taught me that they are more often erred egainst than erring, but in the \$425,000 which the government is asked to turn over to Great Britain, there are more than \$350.-000 worth of damages for prospective catches. The payment of prospective damages was not stipulated for in article 8 of the treaty of February, 1892. Later it was provided in the renewal of the modus virendi in 1892 (article 5) that any prospective damages growing out of the application of that particular modus should be passed upon by the arbitrators, but both governments, through their agents at Paris, waived all such rights in the only court of redress open to them. In addition to this precedent is against the awarding of prospective damages, for in the case of the Geneva arbitration, when the United States demanded consequential damages, tribunal promptly ruled them out. Omitting all questions of excessive praisements of vessels and high valuations of prospective catches, there are grave doubts as to whether a commission would approve such consequential damages."

The Summary. Mr. Stanley-Brown summarized his re-

marks as follows: 1. That the seal is a creature whose destruction has no justification, for, unlike the buffalo, it occupies no territory needed for domestic animals, and it is only through protection at sea that the herd can be kept at its maximum size, and thus secure to the world the continuation of the industry in its largest proportions.

2. That last year the assault upon the Alaskan seal herd by the pelagic sealers

was the most damaging, numerically, to which it was ever subjected. 3. That the injury done the Alaskan herd in Bering sea last season reached its maximum, and entailed the additional destruc-

tion of at least 20,000 pups, whose death, while benefiting no one, contributed greatly to the decadence of seal life. 4. That at an early day not only will the occupation of the pelagic sealer cease—for he is in the position of the carpenter who, standing upon a projecting board, saws himself off the roof-but that vast indus-

stable and constant supply of seal skins, will also perish.
5. That, despite the regulations, the pelagic sealer is so encouraged by the success of the past season that he will attack the herds with renewed vigor this year, and hurry them with excelerated pace down the steep incline leading to

ry of London, which depends upon

ommercial extermination. 6. That the pelagic sealer, having so good thing, will resist, probably successfully, all attempts at either the modification of the regulations or their extension to Asiatic waters.

7. That by reason of the regulations. which permit the killing of females at sea, and the United States statutes which forbid such killing on land, the sealers can before the arrival of the time-four years from now-for reopening the case as provided in the regulations-so deplete the rookeries as to make their recuperation if rot a matter of uncertainty, at least one of

great tediousness. 8. That the United States forfeited a property right of such merit that she could have safely stood upon it, though confronted by a hostile world.

9. That, although the arbitration was as competent to affirm a property right as it was to deny it, the decision, save in the dissenting opinions of Mr. Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, is barren of anything which will aid the world at large in the future to preserve other groups of creatures useful to man.
10. That this result has not encouraged to this method of settling interna-

tional differences. tional differences.

11. That the outcome of the arbitration is a great triumph for English diplomacy and cleverness, and a humiliation to the United States, which should cause every patriotic

all upon a needless arbitration and lost it."
He said in conclusion: "In reviewing the history of this animal it really seems as though there never was a creature which had been, and is still, subjected to such cruel suffering, and such wanton and needless destruction at the hands of man. If lany nation at the hands of man. If lany nation should permit its citizens to deany nation should permit its citizens to de-stroy cows by methods inflicting pain and suffering, and then leave the young to die the agonizing death of starvation, it would dcubtless be the subject of protests from their more humane neighbors. But this is precisely what goes on in this remote herthern region, far from the restraining influence of public scrutiny. When every humanitarian consideration pleads for immunity from suffering for this animal, when every economic consideration urges its preservation and when attempts in these directions are met with opposition and resentment, it strengthens one's belief in the correctness of the views expressed by Mr. Phelps, when he told the tribunal that, as this was an industry which had incontestable property right in it, and as not a seal could be taken at sea which did not impair the value of that right, had the government taken his advice, when minister to England, there would have been no arbitration, and the United States, and through it the world, would have now been in the full enjoyment of the largest benefits which it was possible for this industry to furnish."

ELECTION AND BANQUET. Final Sessions of the Newspaper Pub-

lishers. The American Newspaper Publishers' annual meeting at the Brunswick Hotel, New York, yesterday afternoon, elected officers and concluded last night with a which 250 persons were present.

the election of officers. The officers chosen were: President, C. W. Knapp of the St. Louis Republic, to succeed James W. Scott of the Chicago Herald; vice president, J. Edward H. Woods; secretary, W. C. Bryant, re-elected; treasurer, H. F. Gunnison of the Brooklyn Eagle, re-elected.

Executive committee-F. E. Whitney, S. H. Kauffmann, Washington Star; W. W. Seif. Pittsburg Times: Frederick Driscoll. St. Paul Pioneer Press; Milton A. McRae, The last two hold over and Mr. Whitney and Mr. Seif succeed Mr. Knapp and Mr. Butler, who were elected president and vice president, respectively.

Milton A. McKae offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in convention assembled, join in extending a kindly greeting and congratulations to J. W. Scott, president of the association, on the successful outcome of negotiation which gives to him the control of the Chicago Herald, Post and Times.
"Resolved, That this association takes

the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Scott from the presidency of this association to record its full appreciation of the great energy and zeal which he has always manifested in promoting the welfare of this organization during the past six years, in which he has rendered such eminent service. "Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-

tions be transmitted to Mr. Scott, with the heartfelt thanks of each individual mem-

Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, who, in the absence of the retiring president, Mr. Scott, has been presiding at the sessions of the asso-ciation, made a speech of regret at Mr. Scott's retirement, as did other members. In the evening the members of the association and their guests sat down to a prettily decorated array of banquet tables in the ball room of the Brunswick for the eighth banquet of the association. There were six long tables arranged across the rooms so as to give view of the long guests' table at the head, at which presided the new president, C. W. Knapp, with ex-President James W. Scott of the Chicago Herald on one hand and Chauncey M. Depew on the other.

elect Warwick of Philadelphia, Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press; Gen. Eckert, president of the West-ern Union Telegraph Company; Murat Halstead, S. H. Kauffmann, Washington Star; F. Driscoll, St. Paul Pioneer Press; H. Kchlsaat, Chicago; A. F. Hatch, Chicago.

Duties of Publishers.

President Knapp rapped for order at 10 o'clock and del vered a forcible address en the duties of publishers, proposed the toast "The Health of That Gallant Soldier, Gen. Nelson A. Miles."

It was drunk standing and amid applause. Gen. Miles arose and responded: "I have a son," he said, "who says that if he does not go into the navy he will go into the army. If he followed his father's wishes he would go into the profession of journalism. The journalists of the country have its future in their hands. By the education of the people must the republic stand or fall."

James W. Scott of the Chicago Herald was the next speaker and was greeted with three cheers and a "tiger" before he could begin to talk. He declared that he was more proud of the good will of the mem-bers of the association than he was of the recent business success. But there was something else that Mr. Scott was proud of. He was proud of his success as a bicyclist—he weighs 220 pounds, he said and those around him sang: "A Bicycle

Built for Two.' gravely declared that he considered it a bad thing to compromise libel suits. He had had eleven on his hands at one time and knew whereof he spoke. Out of them there were only three verdicts found against him, one for \$5, one for \$2 and one for one cent.

Azel F. Hatch of Chicago next responded to a request to talk on the abuse of the a new libel law to protect the publishers in free speech and publication of any truth that may benefit the public, no matter whom it may hurt.

Mellville E. Stone of the Associated Press said that in twelve years as an editor he had had but one libel suit that went before a jury. That had resulted in acquittal and the prosecution of the plaintiff for perjury and a sentence to prison. But an editor is under great responsibility and the reputation of any man is a sacred thing which he should carefully guard.

He had believed for years that the privi-lege now accorded of suing an editor for punitive damages should be abolished. The measure of responsibility laid upon editors of the country is greater, he de-clared, than that in any other country on A distinguished Frenchman has said that a free government cannot be maintained except through a free press and in America it can scarcely be maintained because of that free press. That represents both sides of the question and we should consider it seriously.

Georgia Riflemen Win.

Georgia won the interstate military shoot yesterday, the team of Georgia Hussars of Savannah defeating the picked team of New Jersey troops by 41 points, the total scores being-Georgia, 517; New Jersey, 476. This was out of a possible 600. The Georgia team consisted of Sergt. Postell and Privates Wilson, Hunter, Thurptine, Nelson and Richmend. The New Jersey team consisted of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice; Col. A. R. Kuser of the governor's staff, Capt. Charles A. Reid, seventh regiment; Private William Hayes, second regiment; Privates John L. Kuser and Thomas E. Beck of the first, or Essex troop.

False Reports From Raleigh.

The special sent from Raleigh, N. C., Thursday night, to the United Press, to the effect that the legislature would not adjourn in honor of Gen. Lee on his birthday, is utterly false. The Caucasian contradicts from the official records every material statement sent out in the false dispatch. The legislature did adjourn in honor of Gen. Lee on his birthday, the motion to adjourn being made by a republican. There is no truth in the statement that the legislature refused to adjourn in honor of Washington. The truth being that it did adjourn in his honor yesterday, for the first time since 1874-75. The legislature did refuse, on Thursday, to adjourn till Monday for the members to attend the New Berne fair. The statements sent out are false in every particular, so far as they relate to Generals Washington and Lee.

The London Standard says, in reference to the hasty summoning of the cabinet Tuesday, that it understands that the umes of official printed matter, which grew out of the controversy, he concluded that

Heat, and Power Company.

IGNORANCE OF THE INCORPORATORS

Hew a Company Can Be Formed and ject-Gaseous Gas Companies-Afraid of the Lobbyists.

From the Washington Post. In the early days of speculation in merry England, when men wanted to make fortunes quickly and fell over each other in a pell mell rush to invest their savings in schemes set forth with roseate prospectuses, it became the custom of the promoters of such enterprises to form stock companies and secure the names of prominent men as the incorporators thereof. Lord This and Baron That, Earl Who, and Sir Which were called upon by suave and respectful individuals who begged the honor of their names as sponsors for the Pata-Association held the final session of its gonian Improvement Company (limited) or the Universal Association of Mahogany Fellers or the Tea Chest Co-operative organization or anything else that sounded banquet in the ball room of the hotel, at | well and would attract the attention by the novelty of its aspirations and the re-The afternoon session was devoted to mote territory in which it proposed to carry on its operations. The originators of such affairs found the work of securing illustrious incorporators as easy as the subsequent gulling of the public by means of the influence the high sounded titles W. Butler of the Buffalo News, to succeed had upon it, and it was not long before the same system was transferred to the speculative territory on this side of the It flourished by transplantation and now

it even waves its umbrageous boughs over Washington itself.

Luxuriant in Washington. For several years past numerous companies have been organized for the purpose of doing lots of remarkable things in the National Capital, and doing them better than even the oldest inhabitant had any idea of. Among these have been the gas companies. They have sprung up like mushrocms, and been as numerous as the leaves of Vallambrosa. They have been incorporated with a list of names overwhelming in their combined representation of commer-cial probity, and they have gone to Con-gress with vivid hopes and an eye on the gas company which has for so many years abundantly covered the territory of the Dis-trict out to the candle and oil lamp line. Most of them have died in the committee rooms because upon investigation it has been found that the incorporators men-tioned as being responsible for the schemes were merely accommodation indorsers, so to speak, while the real promoters of the companies were gentlemen from Herkimer, or Boggs Center, or Snohomish, who were well aware that the great corporation already in existence had lots of money, and detested trouble, and might be willing to buy up a company in case Congress chose to authorize its existence.

Gastous Gas Companies.

Many times in the recent past propositions have been made to Congress, all looking toward giving the public cheaper gas of a perfectly dazzling illuminating power. It happened that inquiry into one of the measures proposed developed the fact that it was really intended as a means to compromise with the Washington Gas Light Company. It died a-bornin'. Its fate did not deter the formation of a new company, practically by the same people, however, and the National Gas and Flectric Light, theat and Power Company was brought. of Georgia, providing for the incorporation of the company, and naming J. Wesley Bovee, F. P. B. Sands, Chester A. Snow, Anthony Pollok, Charles C. Bryan, George W. Harvey, John F. Chamberlin, John W. Childers, Davies Murdoch, I. Skerett Mc-Kim, and George B. Cowlam as incorporators. It proposed to furnish gas to private consumer at 75 cents per 1,000 feet, and to the government at 60 cents per 1,000 feet, said gas to be of 24 candle power, and the incorporators were pledged to enter into a bond in the sum of \$500,000, to be approved by the District Commissioners conditioned upon the faithful terms in their charter. The first thing known on the part of the public of this bill was when Repre-sentative Babcock, from the District committee, to which it had been referred, re-ported it back to the House on Wednesday, with a glowing report in its favor. Nothing was too good for the new company, and several slaps at the company now in existence resounded from the document. Naturally some curiosity was aroused regarding the plans and scope of an association so highly and rapidly flattered by the House District Committee, and a Post reporter went out yesterday with a visiting list in

his overcoat pocket. Incorporators in a Fog. Mr. George W. Harvey was the first incorporator called upon.

"Tell me something about the proposed National Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company?" requested the visitor.

Mr. Harvey scanned his oyster counter and then looked at the inquirer. "I don't know anything about it," was his astonishing response.
"Why, you are named in the bill fa-

vorably reported to the House and authorizing the company's existence as one of its incorporators," said the reporter.
"Yes, I know I am," returned Mr. Harvey, "but I don't know how my name was used. I certainly know nothing about it."
Mr. John E. Chamberlin was called upon immediately afterward. upon immediately afterward.
"I don't know anything about the com-

pany," was his answer to the interrogatories propounded. "My name used? Oh, me to let it be used in that connection, but really I don't remember about it. No, I have no financial interest in the company.

A Clew is Struck. Dr. J. Wesley Bovee was the next on

"I reckon you had better see Congressman Tim Campbell about it," he remarked. "He and Representative Livingston, I believe, have that bill in charge. I think the real parties behind the company are moneyed men of New York and Baltimore. "Then the Washingtonians mentioned

are really used as figureheads?"
"I suppose some of them are," admitted the doctor, diplomatically. "The fact is, I have given the matter no attention whatever since the so-called dollar gas bill was objected to by the Commissioners because of the tearing up of the streets that would follow the creation of a new company But this company proposes to give a bond for the proper performance of its work, and there should be no objection to that. But, really, I have given the subject no thought." "Do you know Messrs. Childers, Mur-doch, McKim, and Cowlam, some of your

associate incorporators?" inquired the reporter.

Dr. Bovee did not have the pleasure of their acquaintance, but thought Mr. Childers was at present in the city, and that he represented Baltimore people in his

connection with the company.
"Do you know if any of the Washington incorporators are financially interested in the company?"
"I cannot tell whether they are or not. I believe I have heard that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Pollok are interested in such a way,

of when or where I heard it is indefinitely vague.' Here was at least a hint of a clew somebody who knew something about the organization, and the reporter with high hopes made his way to seek out the gentlemen mentioned.

but it is merely hearsay, and my memory

Mr. Pollek Knows Nothing. "I really know little or nothing about the company," said Mr. Anthony Pollok, in the reception room of his I street residence.
"Mr. F. P. B. Sands requested me to allow may name to be used as an incorporator of the company, and having perfect confidence in Mr. Sands, who is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, I granted the permission. He said it would be a good thing, and I hope it will be. I believe we should have cheaper and better gas here. I have considerable trouble with it now."

I have considerable trouble with it now."

I higher taxation by lessening the burden on the series of the community who are defeating the latter with comparative ease. Championship shoots with Charley Budd, defeating the latter with comparative ease. Budd drew the hardest birds and fell behind early, while the brilliant work of Carver left him further and further in the rear. Of the last 50 birds Carver missed only two. Budd was in poor form and slow to shoot. The total score was 89 to 77. I have considerable trouble with it now."
"Will you take any financial interest in

may be wrong in allowing the use of my name in something I know so little about, but my confidence in Mr. Sands is complete.

On account of the holiday Mr. C. C. Bryan's place of business on New York avenue was closed, and a call at his residence developed the fact that he was in Floated by the Use of the Names of Baltimore. A later visit found that the Prominent Men Who Like to Do Their gressman Campbell had gone to New York Friends a Favor-Some Interviews of Interest on a Very Important Subpatron saint.

> What Mr. F. P. B. Sands Said. Mr. Sands was at home at his handsome

home on Connecticut avenue. "I wish I had time to go into a lengthy description of the new enterprise," he said, heartily. "You can rest assured of the abundant ability of the company to carry out its promises if it is given the opportunity, and I am confident that we will be successful in the effort to obtain it. About the incorporators? Well, some of the names were given to me by other par-ties interested in the company, and I personally secured those of Mr. Pollok, Mr. Snow and Mr. Bryan. The name of Mr. Childress is spelled wrong in the bill, wherein he is called Childers. He is a Tennessee gentleman. Mr. Davies Murdock is a prominent Baltimorean, and Mr. Sterrett McKim and Mr. George Cowlam are also Baltimoreans. Mr. McKim is a brother of the Rev. Dr. McKim, of this "Are they the most substantially interested persons connected with the com pany?" queried the reporter.

Afraid of the Lobbyists.

"Oh, no; not at all," returned Mr. Sands.

There are a number of prominent capitalists ready to back the company with all necessary means as soon as its charter is granted. They prefer to remain in the background at present because they know that they would be assailed by lobbyists and others desirous of giving so-called assistance to the passage of the pending bill f their connection with the company was known and would be bothered for money from such sources. As the counsel for the company I drew up the papers and included my own name as an incorporator I have perfect faith in the honesty of the gentlemen interested. I am sure they propose to carry out every provision of their desired charter. If I thought the measure was intended for anything like blackmail purposes I would denounce it as eagerly as favor of better and cheaper gas in the District, both on the grounds of economy and the health of my family and myself, and I am entirely convinced that the proposed company will provide both. Yes, I think the bill will pass. There was a tie vote in the Senate District Committee today upon it and it will, therefore, be reported to the Senate without recommenda Mr. Sands did not care to mention the

real backers of the company. Such was the result of an ardent and rigorous search for something real behind the good natured manikins through the motions of the National Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company incorporators. They are still as form-less as the intangible ether above our at-mosphere as far as The Post's young man could find out.—Advt.

A Good Thing to Kill. From the Washington Post, editorial.

House bill No. 7310, introduced by Mr Livingston, is, in our opinion, a measure that should be killed with all the promptness and efficacy at the disposal of Congress. It is intended to incorporate another gas and electric light, heat and power company in this District-that is to say, it is ostensibly so intended. It names as Others at the guests' table were Gen.
Nelson A. Miles, Speaker of the New York
State Assembly Hamilton Fish, Mayorlet Warnerland Power Company was brought
into being. A bill was quietly introduced
in the House by Representative Livingston,
whom are well-known residents and othof here outside of a very small and exceptionally well-informed circle. The matter that interests the people of Washington, however, is the fact that this company will if the bill should be enacted into law, have the right to set about tearing up our and thus expending a vast sum of money which some one not the company, we may be sure—would eventually have to pay. This bill is an old acquaintance in a new dress. We have bills of this description with us always. They come annually, with the blizzard, the lobby and the falling leaves. They have never brought us a rival gas company yet, and in all human prob-ability never will. They have never made gas cheaper or better, and in all human probability never will. But they come with unfailing regularity, and we know them as an ancient and accomplished nuisance. Nine times out of ten the promoters of the alleged enterprise have not the faintest intention of going into the gas business. In ten cases out of ten the consumers would not be benefited to the extent of one red cent if they did go into it.

There are a dozen reasons why the passage of House bill 7310 should be prevented,

but one will suffice, and that is the fact that absolutely no necessity exists for a competing gas company in this District. There is nothing to be achieved by such a company which could not be more certainly and more expeditiously achieved by Congress. Congress has supreme power in this matter. Congress can dictate the price as well as the quality of the gas to be furnished by the existing company. If Congress thinks we are subject to extortionate charges, then Congress can relieve us without ordaining the enormous expense involved in setting up a new gas company an expense which any child knows we should have to pay in the end. If Congress thinks that the quality of gas is inferior, Congress can have that defect ameliorated by the simple and cheap expedient of com-pelling the company to furnish a better article. The official machinery for ascertaining the facts and for enforcing the remedy is already in existence. Nothing stands between the people and their deliverance of the research of Congress. but the neglect of Congress. Why, inaugurate this vast and useless and costly experiment? Even supposing the new conern really intends to make gas, or anything else, why saddle the people of the District with so grievous and so uncalled

for a burden? We know nothing of this particular concern, its intentions, or its capabilities. We know, only, that it forms part of a procession which our experience in the past does not lead us to view with special confidence, and we are told that its bill was reported by a vote of 5 against 3 in a committee of 15. But the chief consideration is that the people, in whose interest the measure is, of course, advocated, can derive no possible benefit from such an enterprise which could not be conferred upon them much more certainly by Con-gress, whereas they will inevitably have to pay heavily in money, in comfort, and in peace of mind for any activity the National Gas, &c., Company may be per-mitted to exhibit.—Advt.

Income Tax Curiosities. To the Editor of The Evening Star: On looking over the legislation of the

English parliament on "income tax" I find some very curious enactments, which have been overlooked by our solons on Capitol Hill during the debate on that question. By the 6 and 7 of William III, chap. 6. which was passed 1695, and which granted his majesty certain rates and duties upon marriages, births and burials, and upon bachelors and widowers for five years, "for carrying on the war against France with vigor," is an instance; and another will be found in the higher charge for the servants of bachelors, first imposed by Mr. Pitt in 1785, and continued for a considerable time. By 52, George III, chap. 93, unmarried daughters of person alive were exempt from the tax on hair powder; and in the income tax of 1798 deductions were made on account of children, 5 per cent being allowed to a person who had a family and whose income was above £60 and under £400 year, corresponding deductions being made in other cases. Much might be said in favor of such dis-

tinctions on the ground of expediency, as they enable the government to impose higher taxation by lessening the burden on

SPORTS IN GENERAL

Interesting Bowling Contests at Carroll Institute.

COLLEGE AND AMATEUR ATHLETES MEET

Current News of the Base Ball Players.

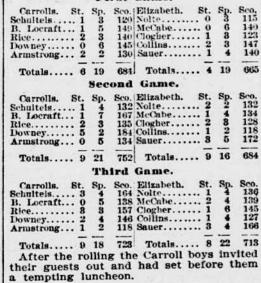
A NEW RACING TRACK

The bowling match on the alleys of the Carroll Institute last night between the home team and the team of the Young Men's Catholic Literary Association of Elizabeth, N. J., resulted in three victories for the local bowlers.

Will Downey did the best work for the Carrolls. He bowled down 475 pins for his serial run, and he also made 184 pins for the highest individual score of the match. For the Jersey bowlers Sauer did the best work. He ran off 478 pins for the best serial score of the evening, and he also made 172 pins for the highest individual score for his team.

The Carrolls bowled down 2,159 pins, which netted them a team average of 719 2-3 per game, and the Jerseys got 2,062 to their credit, which put their team average at 687 1-3. The individual scores and the team totals and averages are pretty low. Last night's contest is no fair test of the work which the visiting bowlers are capable of doing; for their style and manner of bowling stamp them at once as players of a high order. It is a well-known fact that the Carrell alleys are hard to bowl on. The scores in detail are as follows:

First Game.



DISCUSSING ALLIANCE.

College Athletes Confer With A. A. U. Representatives. A committee, composed of W. B. Curtis,

Julian W. Curtis and A. G. Mills, representing the Amateur Athletic Union, attended the meeting of the executive committee of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association at New York last evening. They advocated an alliance between the two associations. There were present of the executive committee G. D. K. Wade, Yale; E. O. Runquist, College of the City of New York; F. M. Crossett, University of New York, and L. C. Baker, Union.
George Crompton, Harvard, was proxy
for President Wheelwright; J. B. Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania, for H. A. New York Turn Verein, accompanied the A. A. U. men and told the college boys of the advantages that could be derived by such an alliance as proposed. After a session lasting three hours Wm. Curtis said that the committee did not signify how they stood, but from the tenor of the questions Cornell and Pennsylvania seemed to favor it. Harvard is on the fence, while Yale is set against it. The others, C. C., N. Y., New York University

and Union, gave no expression. REMARKABLE WHIST HAND.

Four Good Trumps and Ace and King of Each Plain Suit.

From the Boston Globe. One of the most remarkable of whist hands was played at the Newton Club not long ago.

The player, who had the ace and king of every suit except trumps (clubs), and in that suit had king, jack, eight and six, naturally led trumps, since he was sure of nine tricks if he could exhaust them, and there was nothing in his own hand to indicate how unevenly the suits were actually divided.

But he did not take a single trick. The hands were as follows:

Clubs, K, J, 8, 6, Dia's, A, K, Q, J. Spades, A, K, Q. J. B Spades, J, 8, 7, 4, 3, 2. Hearts, A, K. Clubs, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2.
Diamonds, 8, 7, 6, 2.
Spades, 10, 9, 6, 5.
Hearts,
Two of clubs turned by Z. As will be easily seen, to make every

trick, Y, on the first lead of trumps, could not attempt an echo, but had to take chances on A not having the ten of clubs. After that the play was easy. It will be noticed that if A had played diamonds instead of trumps he could have forced Y and Z, and so made a fair share of the tricks. Racing at Milwaukee.

A syndicate of business men, including

Samuel Bush, Ira Bride and Jackson Johnson of New Orleans, have leased the State Fair Park in Milwaukee and running meetings will be held in that city the coming eason. John Gilligan is also interested in the venture, and says there will be three mettings—in the spring, summer and fall—and each one will be of twenty days' duration. The derby purse will amount to \$10,000, and should draw some of the cracker jacks. During the first meeting the purses will aggregate \$51,500. The lease of the park runs for eight years, and has been signed by the president and secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

Largest Attendance at Arlington The attendance at Arlington yesterday was the largest of the meeting, the crowd of "regulars" being reinforced by pleasureseckers, who celebrated Washington's birthday. The weather was cool, and the track in good condition, the races being run in fast time. Though only one actual favorite won, the books, of whom there were nine in line, did not have the best end of the game, all the winners being well The winners were Marguerite. Forager, Halcyon, Holyport and Bob West,

A Shooting Match Stopped. A live pigeon shooting match in the

suburbs of Baltimore yesterday was stopped by the authorities at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Some of the gunners were arrested, and a day was fixed for the trial. The shooters deny that there is more cruelty in pigeon shooting than in killing any fowls for food purposes, and argue also that if pigeons were not shot in matches they would multiply so rapidly as to become as great a nuisance as the En-

Dr. Carver's Fine Shooting. At the Forrester Gun Club tournament

at Davenport, Iowa, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Carver won the third of the series of

"Will you take any financial interest in the company?"

Mr. Pollok smiled. "I can't tell anything ardter in houses for sale column.—Advt.

Now is the time to make money with money. See the advertisement of L. Starday afternoon John S. Johnson was to killed him. Ostlund Refused to Appear.

Remove That Tired Feeling, Take

MER'S THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla.

Over Half a Century Old. Why Not Get the Best?

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH BE SURE and use that old and well-tried .emedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle. self-ly HARSH PURGATIVE REMEDIES ARE FAST GIVing way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia after a wine glass of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

have had his third race with Peter Ostlund, the champion of Norway. The distance to be skated over was 10,000 meters, or 6 miles and 376 yards. There was a large crowd on hand to witness the event, but the Norwegian did not appear, claiming that he was handicapped by weight and soft ice. Johnson tried to go over the course alone and claim the championship, but the spectators, who demanded their money back, were angry because of the refusal of the management to reimburse them, blocked the skater's passage, and Johnson was taken to his dressing room under escort of the police.

Base Ball Notes. The signed contracts from the Baltimore players are coming in very slowly, Manager Hanlon having received only those of Robinson, Reitz, Hemming and Kisinger. The Washingtons report a week today.

Ground Keeper Murphy will begin work on the grounds next week. There is great rejoicing in St. Louis base ball circles. Buckenberger has received the signed contract of his wonderful shortstop,

Fred Ely.

Daniel Coogan, the crack catcher of the
University of Pennsylvania ball team, denied emphatically today the report sent out. from Washington to the effect that he had signed with Wagner's team. Coogan stated that he expected to play with no other than the university team, and would certainly not sign a contract before the end of the season, and probably not then.—Philadelphia Special to the Sporting News.

According to John B. Foster of the Cleveland, Leader the Cleveland. land Leader the Cleveland ground is the prettiest and best kept in the league, and

Washington the next.

The allegation that McPhee last season received \$2,100 from the Cincinnati club and \$300 out of the pocket of Vice President Ellison, has brought forward all sorts of The Phillies are not held in great esteem or fear by the Boston players. McCarthy says: "A great lot of hitters, but die early in the season. Not dangerous when it comes down to cases."

Duffy has not yet signed with Boston, and will not do so at the old figures. He asks for a raise of \$200, claiming that his record of last season as the leading bats-man entitles him to that small considera-

Gus Schmelz is loyal to his native town. He has taken four Columbus boys under his wing—Selbach, Collins, Armstrong and Krumm,-Sporting Life. Arthur Thomas, a Washington Southpaw, as accepted terms with club of the Virginia State League. The Senators will have some odd signals

When Manager Schmelz says "Hawaii" the players know the ball must be put out.-Pitcher Ferson of last year's Lewiston team, has signed with Indianapolis.

The personnel of the Washington club that will gather to go south will be about as follows: Maul, Mercer, Stockdale, Boyd, Anderson and Malarkey, pitchers; McGuire and Mahoney, catchers; Cartwright, Joyce, Shelbeck, Crooks, Houseman and Nicholson,

infielders, and Hassamaear, Abbey, Selback and Collins, outfielders.
Roger Connor, the big first baseman, signed a Brown Stocking contract at a \$300 reduction in salary over the amount paid him last season. He will get \$2,100 and is satisfied. The Washington Club claims to have

signed Catcher Dan Coogan of Pennsylvania University. Daniel, however, denies the soft impeachment.—Sporting Life. It now seems that Tom Brown's reason for preferring to remain in Louisville is that he has an interest in a saloon in that

city,
The Springfield club has signed Center
Fielder James Garry of Portland, and a young second baseman, R. H. Ford, of New Haven. Tony Mullane is still disengaged. The schedule meeting of the Western League will be held at Milwaukee March

11, instead of March 26. The New York team will leave for Jacksonville next Tuesday. Jimmy Ryan, the fielder of the Chicagos is trying to impress Capt. Anson with the scundness of his ideas of making a shift in the outfield of the Colts. If reports are true, Arthur Clarkson is not wanted by the Brown Stocking man-agement this season. Several rumors of prospective changes are in circulation. Neither Hawley nor Ehret have signed,

so that deal is not a deal as yet. Manager Ewing of Cincinnati has been in correspondence with the Louisville offi-cials with his eye to a trade. He is known to be an admirer of both Brown and Shu-gart, and is particularly anxious for Pitcher Klobedanz has resigned with

Fall River. The Binghamton club has signed Pitcher Fred. Clausen. Pitcher Mercer is coveted by Pittsburg. That club would give a good price for In Jantzen and Dan Sweeney the Louis-

est player in the league. The New Orleans club has signed Johr, Ely, late of Hazleton.

The Louisville club has tendered Fred. Pfeffer and Danny Richardson contracts.

Duffy and McCarthy of the Boston, say that Baltimore is the only team that the ex-champions will have to fear. Infielder Bottenus is to be exchanged by Buffalo for Catcher Gunson. Jimmy Canavan had a chance to manage the Atlanta club, but Cincinnati would not

ville club has the tallest and the short-

Charley Campu declined his assignmen to the Chattanooga management. He would rather be a player in the New Orleans Pitcher Peppers of the Louisville club has been traded to the St. Paul club in exchange for Pitcher Cunningham.

Manager Davis thinks he has secured & jewel in Southpaw Knauss.

Joe Kelley of the champions, says that
the fight this year will be Baltimore and Boston. The first great sensation of the Okla-

homa legislature occurred last night. The republicans of the house were holding a caucus discussing matters of party concern, when Representative Nesbett, populist, and Representative Hailles, democrat, both of Cleveland county, demanded admittance, and were refused by the doorkeeper. They declared they had a right in, and could not be shut out by a repub-lican caucus. Nesbett secured a big lad-der, and he and Hailles proceeded to knockthe door down. Representative George-Vickers of Alva, was the first republican out, and was soon raining blows on Nesbett's head. A serious riot was narrowly averted. The republicans, however, concluded their caucus undisturbed.

dogged her for weeks, and yesterday morning he entered her house. When she or dered him out he refused to go, and she